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New Dimensions Of India's Foreign Policy

By R.D. KWATRA

The Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan have expressed the hope that the successful conclusion of the talks held recently at Islamabad will lead to new climate of understanding between the two countries. This was said in an exchange of messages between the two Prime Ministers when Mr. Bhutto overflew India on his way to North Korea and China.

It has been decided that the Islamabad agreement on the restoration of rail, road and air links and resumption of overflights and diplomatic relations should be implemented "more or less simultaneously" within one week from July 17, which makes the agreement a package deal. The agreement and, later, the decision on the schedule for its implementation were reached with remarkable speed, in sharp contrast to the haggling and frustrating delays which have marked Indo-Pakistan negotiations on earlier occasions. If this reflects equal earnestness on both sides in the matter of placing Indo-Pakistan relations on a healthier basis one can look forward to the future with hope.

QUICK RESPONSE

The agreement was made possible by Pakistan's willingness to withdraw the complaint made by it to the International Civil Aviation Organisation against the Indian ban on overflights. The reasons for the ban are well known and India had filed a counter-complaint demanding compensation for the destruction of the sky-jacked Indian Fokker Friendship plane at the Lahore airport. India was willing to withdraw its complaint if Pakistan also did likewise. Pakistan's refusal to do so was a major hurdle to a resumption of the interrupted dialgue and to progress towards normalisation of relations between the two countries, for Pakistan's stand meant a repudiation of the bilateral approach which is the main principle of the Simla agreement. When Mr. Bhutto in his letter of March 27 agreed to return to bilateralism the Indian Prime Minister responded with alacrity. She went further and said that India was ready to discuss not only the resumption of the severed communication links but the restoration of diplomatic relations as well. Earlier, India had turned down the Pakistani suggestion for immediate restoration of the diplomatic ties, listed in the Simla agreement as the last item in the step-by-step normalisation process, on the very valid ground that such a decision would create the illusion of progress when actually there was only a standstill.

INDIA'S GESTURE

Mrs. Gandhi's spontaneous gesture was in keeping with India's desire to speed up normalisation so that the force of peace and friendly cooperation in the sub-continent and South Asia can be strengthened. Mrs. Gandhi in her message to Mr. Bhutto has expressed the hope that the new agreement "will lead to a proper climate of understanding and that we will enter into an era of fruitful cooperation between our two countries."

The series of foreign policy initiatives taken by the Govern-

(Contd. on Page 7)

Words to Remember

[Excerpts from the speeches of the Prime Minister]

In an intreview to the editor of Canberra Times the Prime Minister said although the people "who make a constitution try to look forward, they cannot foresee all later eventualities. Having won freedom after a strennous fight, we stressed the liberties that Independence offered rather than the responsibilities it entailed."

The power to approach courts to intervene in matters relating to Government servants and certain matters involving basic social reform might have to be courtail d. "We want to restrict this to cases which really involve personal liberties. Where they involve personal liberties, we do not want to interfere, but otherwise we think that there may be some changes."

Many measures of social justice benefiting millions were blocked by court orders on the ground that the economic rights of the few handful were affected.

"The Soviet Union knows and appreciates that our friendship with them does not preclude us from improving our relations with countries near or far, which is one of the main planks of our foreign policy."

x x x

Addressing a rally of Adivasis, the Prime Minister said the country was never short of good programmes but these had often remained on paper because the people had not fully participated in their implementation. Sometimes, these programmes remained mere resolutions passed at Congress sessions.

The attempt now was to fully implement the programmes.

"I do not have an exact idea about the extent of slavery and poverty among the Adivasis. The Planning commission and other concerned officials have been preparing Adivasi sub-plans."

"A year ago, when the last Adivasi Conference was held in Rajasthan, this issue was brought to my notice. Ever since I have been giving serious thought to the matter their problems and difficulties are receiving particular attention under the 20-point programme."

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

The conviction has been growing upon me, that things of fundamental importance to the people are not secured by reason alone but have to be purchased with their suffering.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL-NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY June 6 1976

WAGE POLICY

The nation must be grateful to the Union Finance Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam for many things. The latest is his firm refusal to "pander to further demands of those, who were already well placed like the LIC employees."

He has also initiated a move for a national wage policy which will end the wide disparity in the pay scales for equivalent jobs in different organisations. He has strongly pleaded for a new recruitment policy to be followed from next year.

It is well to remember that the annual emoluments of an LIC employee has, as the Finance Minister has pointed out, jumped from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 15,000 in 1974-75. A farm worker, who toils for eight hours a day in hot, cold and rainy weather is fixed a statutory wage of Rs. 5 only per day; and he is not guaranteed employment for all the days in a month.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta's plea in Parliament that even after the LIC (Modification of Settlement) Bill was passed the government should ensure payment "in some other form" the amount that would have accrued to the employees as bonus under the original agreement, was mischievous. This confirm's the Finance Minister's statement that the trade unions were vying with one another, not for improving efficiency but for the purpose of "more and more advantage for less and less work."

Our Homage

We pay our humble homage to the memory of our Founder-editor, Mr. E. R. Govindan, who passed away twelve years ago this week.

A great patriot and seasoned journalist, Mr. Govindan used his rare gift to found the journal at a very critical time in our freedom struggle. Newspaper was not an industry then; it was mainly a vehicle to carry the message of the leaders and to report the brave deeds of our heroes.

Against heavy odds, Mr. Govindan built up his paper, never faltering in his mission.

To his successors also, the aim is the same: to inform, to educate and to entertain. We dedicate ourselves to work for the great tasks set by our founder.

An Important Visit

[Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is paying a five day visit to the USSR from June 8 to 13]

DURING the recent session of the Inter-Governmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which was held in Moscow, Mr. R. N. Naksar, its co-chairman from the Indian side told an APN correspondent:

"The Indo-Soviet Joint Commission is the creature of the decisions jointly taken by the leaders of our two countries. So, when periodic visits take place, they reviev that has been achieved, they assess the efficiency. Our leaders naturally mark out new areas, which then provide a basis for deepening of our friendship, of our cooperation, of our many-sided relationship. It is in that perspective, that the visit of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, after the visit of L. I. Brezhnev to India in 1973, is of great significance."

The Commission discussed questions of further developing Soviet-Indian cooperation in key branches of the public sector of Indian economy, including ferrous metallurgy, machine-building, oil, coal and mining industries, as well as of developing scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The results achieved by the Commission proved to be an important step towards the implementation of the agreement on the further promotion of economic and trade cooperation between the USSR and India, signed by L. I. Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi in Delhi in November 1973.

The visit of India's Prime Minister to the Soviet Union, as it is believed in the USSR, will allow to raise the efficiency of economic and other forms of cooperation between the friendly states and will help further develop Soviet-Indian friendship.

H. E. C. To Diversify Production Activities

Organised and developed as a unit for making steel plant equipment, the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, is today in an unenviable position. There is yet no clear picture about the expansion of steel industry in the fifth and sixth plan periods. It looks as though the H.E.C. will be driven to completely diversify the product mix resulting in the Heavy Machine Building Plant unit providing little capacity for making steel plant equipment.

The H.E.C. has no doubt made a net profit of Rs. 25 lakhs for the first time since it commenced production more than a decade ago but this is not to over look the grave load gaps in the order books of its HMBP. In 1976—77, the percentage of idle capacity (mechanical equipment) is nil, but in 1977—78, it will shoot up to 52.5 per cent, to 55 per cent in '78—79 and them rising steeply to 90 per cent in '79 - 80 and 100 per cent in 1980—81.

Diversification on a large scale though realised as undesirable since the HEC has built up the hard way the skill and expertise required for the manufacture of steel plant equipment seems inescapable if the corporation is to sustain itself and keep its men employed. The H.E.C., being the only organisation in the country designing steel plant machinery, any loss of design talent will be most unfortunate. Manufacture of new equipment will involve new tooling for new items at fabulous costs. The infructuous spending on partly used tooling for steel plant machinery will entail a heavy burden on the Corporation. When big scale diversification is done, there will be no going back on the new product mix for long years. If and when further steel expansion takes place, the HEC may be unable to accept new orders and the nation may be forced to import equipment. The future of the Salem, Vijag and Vijayanagaram steel plants is still to be determined.

NEW PLANS

The HEC has now launched plans in consultation with the Coal India Limited and the Central Mine Planning Design Institute to make mine winders, crushers, tipplers, OB drills, bucket scrapers, coal handling plants and coal washeries.

Discussions have been held with the IOC for supplying equipment for Mathura Refinery.

Other items of diversified manufacture at the HEC will be stackers and reclaimers and coal gasification and pelletisation plants besides equipment for mining (coal and iron), cement, sugar and oil.

The HEC has entered the export market in a modest way. After exporting castings of various types to Jordan, Britain and Czechoslavakia, the HEC

(Contd. on page 8)

A SMILE AT LAST

Jade Muni of Arepalyam village near Talavadi in Coimbatore District looked a man of around fifty years, though, when asked, he could not tell his age. He wore the typical furrowed face of a villager, with all the sufferings that it had gone through over the years. His job had been "working for others".

"What kind of work?"

"On their lands. Agricultural work. Also looking after the cattle. And of course other odds and ends, as the master tells me," replies Jade Muni.

Where was this land of the master? Were there difficulties and troubles in the work?

"Yes", he says. The lands were situated quite far off from the village. In fact right at the foot of the hill covered over with the heavy forest. Wild elephants very frequently visited the spot and his life was in danger on all such occasions. After each such visit his fright would increase. But if he complained and showed reluctance to go there, the master would only scold him. If he just stayed back on such days when he heard that the herd of wild e ephants was very near in the jungles, the chiding would be severe. He perforce had to go there and work, leaving his wife and six children at home and worrying each day whether he would return to them in the evening safe and sound.

All his life Jade Muni had been a bonded labourer.

But now he had been freed from that bonded slavery which had dogged him all his life till now, like a very real and palpable curse.

How did he feel, now that he was free?

He smiles, and looks at the new white dhoti and head gear he is wearing, which had been just a short while ago given by the Tahsildar to him and some others who were also, like him, liberated. And the smile continues.

Jade Muni had no lands of his own so far. But now two or three acres of land wouly be given to him. Surved work was going on to find the lands available for distribution to pe ple like Jade Muni and soon pattas would be assigned. Once that was done, banks would step in to provide aid for the necessary agricultural operations. Loans would be given not as cash but as inputs and bullocks and milch animals.

"Who has freed you, Jade Muni?"

"The Tahsildar", he says. For him, the Tahsildar was the Government.

"Do you know why?"

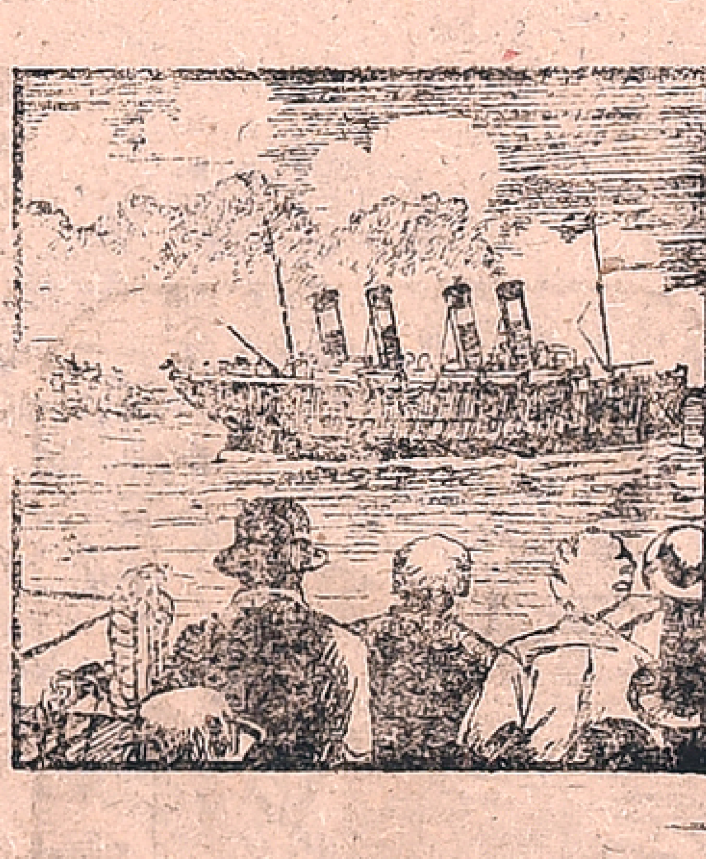
"Yes. So that people like me may be happy".

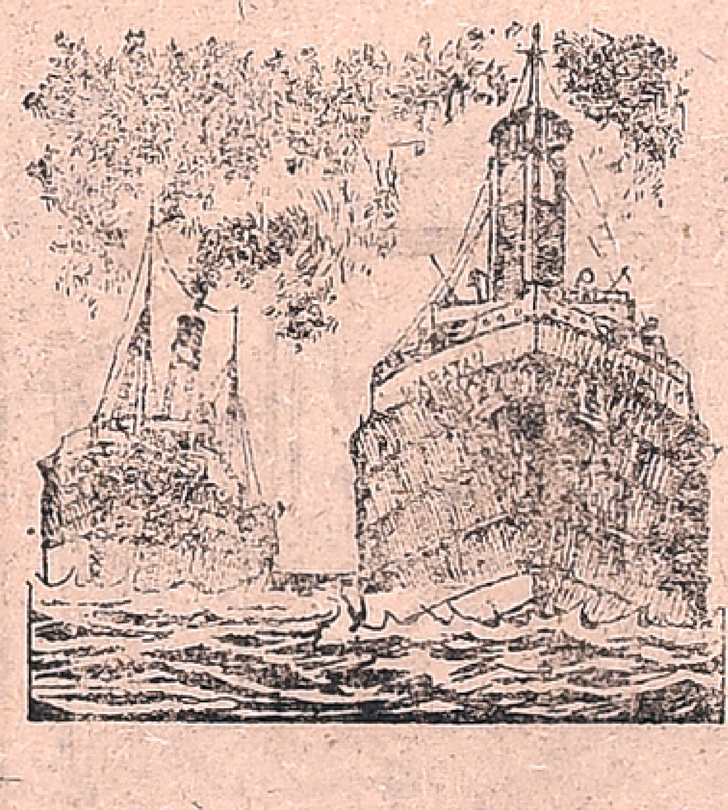
"Now that all this is being done, should you not send your children to school?"

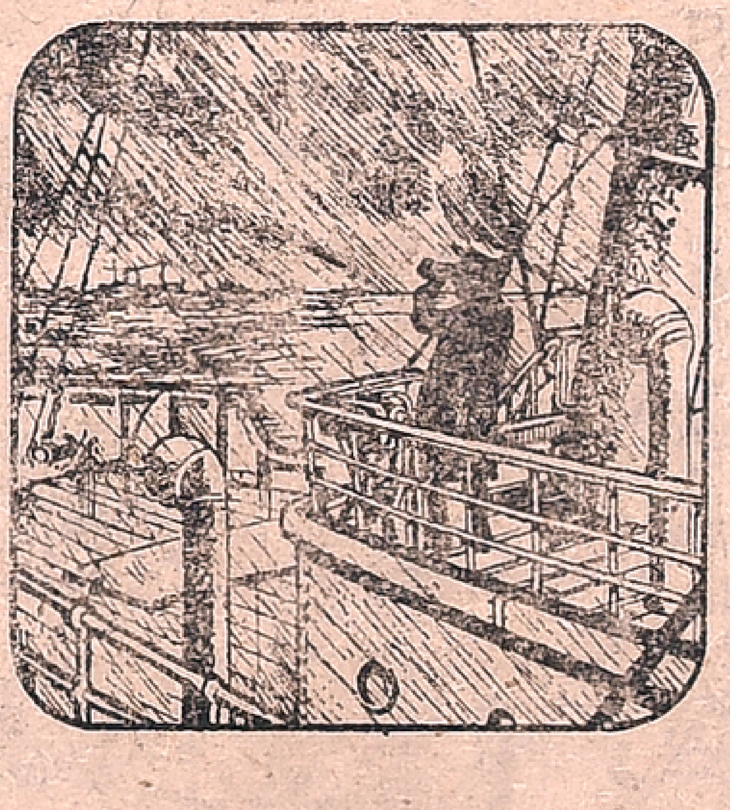
He hesitates, just for a second, and finally says, "I will."

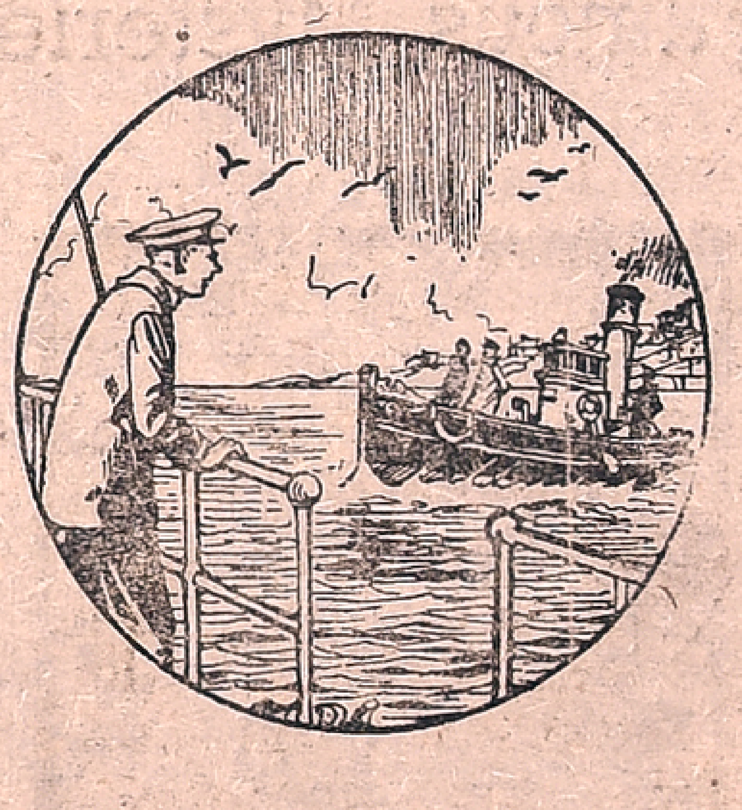
The work of identifying and realising bonded labour, and of their rehabilitation, is going on apace in Tamil Nadu. In the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts alone, 481 Panias and 475 others respectively, have been rescued from this cruel yoke of bondage.

Famous Mysteries — How Did The S.S. Waratah Vanish ?









The maiden voyage had gone well and now the "Waratah", combined passenger and cargo steamer designed for emigrant traffic between Great Britain and Australian wildflower, was on her second voyage, home-ward bound to London. On July 26, 1909 she left Durban with Cape Town her next port of call.

Around 6 a.m. next morning the "Waratah", 16,800 tons and fitted out with all modern equipment excepting wireless, passed a smaller and slower ship, the "Clan MacIntyre". The two ships exchanged signals and sailors on the "Clan MacIntyre" with nothing more pressing to do watched the "Waratah" out of sight with no portent of disaster.

In fact, the "Waratah" vanished beyond the horizon for ever. Later that day the "Clan MacIntyre" encountered a gale and the following day, the 28th, a hurricane, described as the worst in living memory. During these two days of heavy seas the "Clan MacIntyre" sighted ten other vessels but nothing unusual.

As the days passed representatives of the Blue Anchor Line at Cape Town became uneasy about the "Waratah". Ships which had left Durban after her and followed an identical or similar route sailed into Cape Town, but although all the crews were questioned none had seen the "Waratah" nor any sign of wreckage or dead bodies.

(Contd. on next page)

FUN AND LAUGHTER

PERFECT ARTIST

The Sunday school teacher noticed Jimmy was moving his pencil around, and walked over to see what the boy was doing. "What are you drawing?" he asked. "I'm drawing a picture of God," came the surprising reply. "But you can't do that," objected the instructor "Nobody knows how God looks." Jimmy smiled confidently. "They will," he said, "when I get this done."

* * *

CONVOY SYSTEM !

An elderly citizen, climbing aboard a tram, protested indignantly to the conductor. "I've been waiting here twenty minutes and now three trams come along in a bunch."

The conductor eyed him sympathetically. "It's all right," he explained. "It's the convoy system. We haven't lost a single tram this month."

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DISCIPLINE

A British officer was arguing with an American officer as to which army had the better discipline. As the American was talking, one of his men came in: "Cap," said the private, "can I have your jeep tonight? I'm taking out a dame."

"Sure," replied the officer. Then turning to the Briton, he said: "There's a proof of our discipline. He needn't have asked me!"

* * *

A philosopher is one who, instead of crying over spilt milk consoles himself with the thought that it was four-fifths water anyway.

* * *

JUST A MIX-UP !

Lowell Thomas likes to tell how he was embarrassed at a newsreel showing one day. He had done the commentary on a scene in one of the navy yards and also on a scene that showed a well-known society woman at the races. Somehow, the sound tracks got mixed up. The picture of the society woman came on the screen and Lowell Thomas's voice boomed out; "This old battleship will soon be hauled into dry-dock for repairs."

* * *

DEPUTY DRIVER

"Has your wife learned to drive the car yet?"

"Yes—in an advisory capacity."

STRIKIG FACT

A young college student remarked to the date, "That's 'Pink Lightning' lipstick you're wearing, isn't it?"

Flattered that he should notice the color of her lipstick the girl replied, "Why yes, but how did you know?"

"Oh," he quipped. "I've been struck by it before!"

* * *

After applying for his Canadian citizenship, a carpenter was being questioned in court. He answered all the questions correctly. Then the judge asked "Could you become Prime Minister of Canada?"

"No." was the reply.

"Why not?" asked the official.

"You please excuse," begged the carpenter, "but I am very busy right now repairing houses!"

* * *

LOST PROPERTY !

Shambling towards us in Regent Street was a sandwich-board man. He was advertising a firm which disposed of lost property, and the words "Lost Property" were boldly displayed all over his boards. As we passed he touched our sleeve. "Excuse me, guv" he whispered, "'ow the'ell do' I get back to the Strand?"

* * *

IDEA

"Why is your car painted blue on one side and red on the other?"

"Oh, it is a fine idea. You should just hear the witnesses contradicting one another."

His Asset

A poor but ambitious Frenchman wanted to marry the daughter of a rich man. He asked a lawyer friend for some advice.

"Just leave the matter in my hands," the lawyer said. "I've been invited to his house for dinner next week, and I'll fix everything for you. Answer just one question, please: Would you permit me to cut off your nose if I should offer you 100,000 francs for it?"

"Certainly not!" replied the young man.

At dinner the following week the attroney brought the conversation around to the young suitor, and the rich host asked, "By the way, can you tell me whether he has any money?"

"Well," said the lawyer, "I understand he has little ready cash at present, but I know for a fact he has at least one asset for which he has refused an offer of 100,000 francs."

The young man got the girl—and a handsome dowry, too.

WIFE FOR A PAL

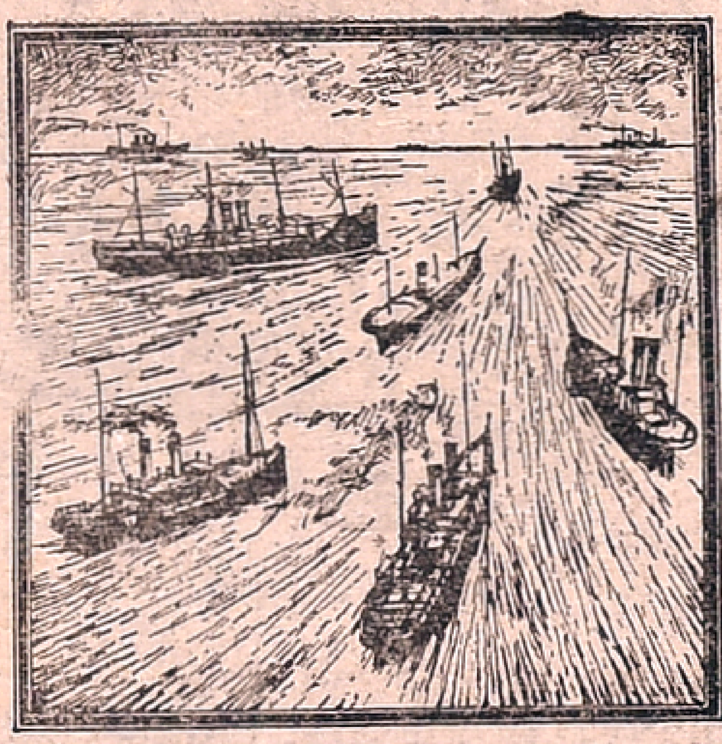
Jack was dead, and Bill called on the widow to express sympathy.

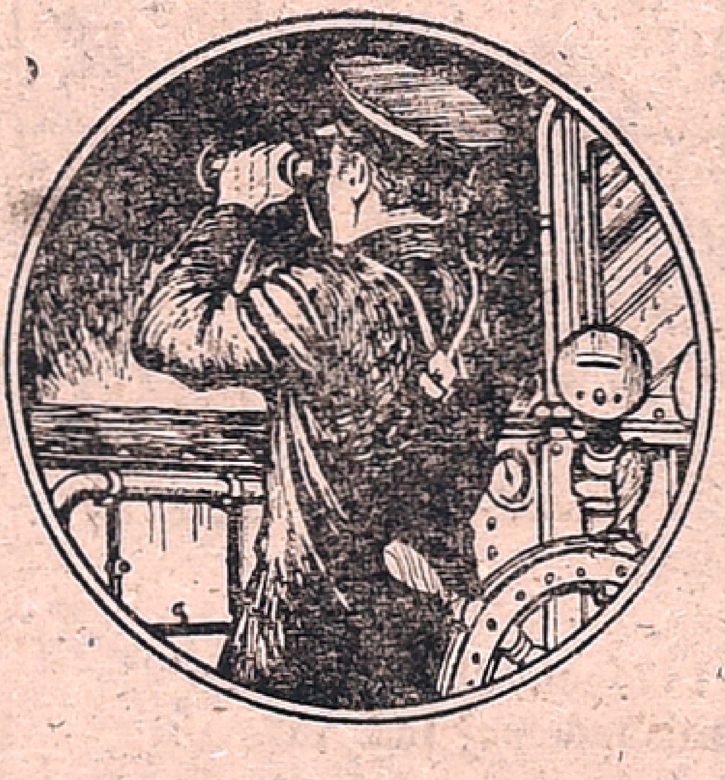
'Jack and I were close friends,' Bill said. "Isn't there something I could have to remember him by?"

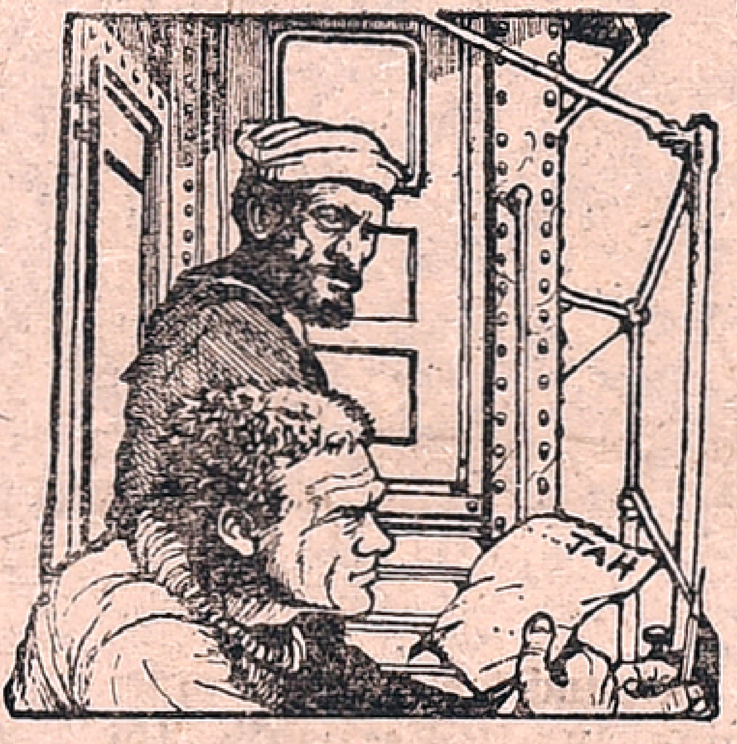
Tearfully, the widow raised her eyes and whispered softly: "Would I do?"

From previous page

Famous Mysteries







The "Waratah" had carried 10,000 tons of cargo and between passengers and crew 200 persons. It was impossible to believe she could have disappeared without trace. The Blue Anchor Line and the Australian Government both chartered ships to look for her and three warships joined the hunt but weeks of searching proved fruitless.

None of the ships the "Clan MacIntyre" had sighted had seen the "Waratah", but Captain Bruce of the "Harlow" said that on the 27th he had seen so much smoke on the horizon he had thought a ship was on fire. In the evening lights were seen, and later bright flashes the captain thought were from an explosion.

But the lights could only have been from the 'Waratah" if she had been heading back to Durban, and the mate was sure the flashes came from coastal bush fires. Around 9.30 a.m. the "Guelph" had exchanged morse signals with a liner whose lamp was so faint only the final three letters were distinguishable, TAH.

If this had been the "Waratah" then she had travelled a mere 70 miles in 15 hours, yet had not been overtaken by the "Clan MacIntyre." While no conclusive evidence of dead bodies was ever given, a young apprentice on the "Tottenham" was startled on 11 August to see the body of a little girl in a red dressing-gown in the sea.

For The Week 6th June To 12th June 1976

MESHA

MILDLY favourable period. You should try to implement of your plans. But you should consider long term projects and plan accordingly. You should also try to accommodate the views your business associates while implementing your plans. Financial position will improve. Family matters should be handled properly. Favourable day: 6th.

★

RISHABA

FAVOURABLE period. You should be able to reorganise your business matters. You should also be able to increase your income. Speculative gains are also indicated. You will be able to finalise property transactions. Family members will be cooperative. You will be undertaking a journey shortly. Favourable days: 7th & 8th.

★

MITHUNA

MIXED results are indicated. You should be able to solve your problems within 15 days. You should not be discouraged due to the present conditions. You should also try to develop new connections and start new business ventures. You can expect cooperation and encouragement from family members. Financial postion will improve. Favourable days: 9th & 10th.

★

KATAKA

YOU have to wait for some more time to improve your conditions. The period is not favourable to implement your plans regarding business matters. Matters relating to partners should be handled properly to avoid further complications. Avoid journeys, unless necessary. Fiananclal postion will improve. But you should avoid speculative investments. Favourable days: 11th & 12th.

★

SIMHA

MILDLY favourable period. You should try to implement your plans. You should try to develop new connections and also try to start new ventures. Financial postion will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Family members will be cooperative. You should be cautious while travelling. Favourable days; 7th & 8th.

★

KANYA

MIXED results are indicated. Change of place is indicated due to business matters. If you have plans to go abroad, you should make arrangements now. Financial postion will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Partnership matters should be handled properly. Favourable days: 9th & 10th.

★

THULA

MILDLY favourable period. You should try to make arrangements to go abroad, since the planetary positions are favourable for such a trip. You should also finalise partnership matters. Financial position will not be satisfactory. You should try to minimise expenses for another couple of days. Avoid friction with family members. Favourable days: 11th & 12th

★

VRISCHIKA

FAVOURABLE period. You will be starting new venturs and developing new connections. Fiananclal position will improve Partnership matters should be finalised. Foreign travel should be avoided for some more time. You should also be cautious with strangers. You will start reaping the benefits for the efforts made in the past. Favourable days: 6th & 7th.

★

DHANUR

PLANETARY positions are not favourable. So, you should wait for some more time to implement your plans. Much opposition and rivalry are indicated. Financial position will not be satisfactory. You should avoid speculative investments. Avoid friction with partners. Change of place is indicated for some. You should be cautious while travelling. Health requires attention. Favourable days 7th & 8th.

MAKARA

MILDLY favourable period. You should try to start new ventures and develop new connections. You will start reaping the benefits for the efforts you made during the last two years. You should try to utilise this opportunity to reorganise your working conditions. Financial postion will improve. Partnership matters should be handled carefully. Avoid impulsive actions. Favourable days 9th & 10th.

★

KUMBA

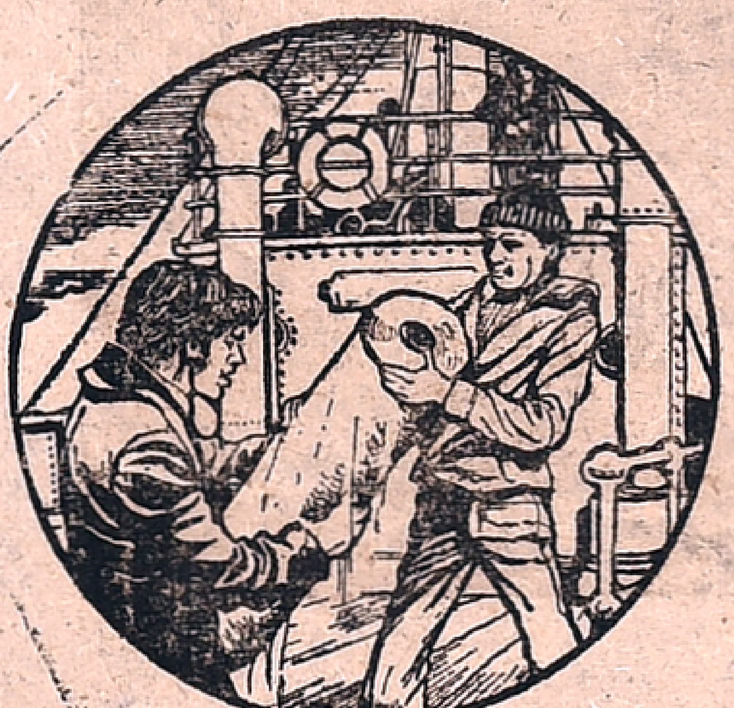
MIXED results are indicated. You should wait for some more time to implement your plans. Avoid friction with associates and business partners. You should be cautious while travelling. You should not be discouraged due to opposition and rivalry. You should start planning for long term projects. You should not expect immediate results for your efforts. Family members will be cooperative. Health requires attention. Favourable days 11th & 12th.

★

MEENA

MIXED results are indicated. Financial position will improve. But you should avoid speculative investments. Matters relating to children should be handled properly to avoid further complications. You can expect cooperation from family members. Partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid misunderstanding. Avoid friction with associates. Avoid impulsive actions on 7th & 8th.

How Did The S.S. Waratah Vanish ?



Others on board reported seeing a child dressed in red and the captain turned the ship immediately, but no bodies were discovered, only a big roll of printing paper with a red wrapper. However, on the same day at roughly the same spot, the captain of the "Insizwa" and a steward also spotted floating bodies.

When the "Insizwa" reacked port an enterprising reporter boarded her before dawn and got a detailed story from the captain. He had not tried to recover the bodies because of alarming the lady passengers. Later the captain expressed doubts, possibly wanting to avoid attendance at an inquiry, and his story became increasingly vague.

Collecting evidence proved so difficult it was 18 months before a Board of Trade Inquiry opened in London. In the meantime rumours multiplied about the possible unseaworthiness of the "Waratah", and five bottles containing "messages from the 'Waratah'" were picked up on the Australian coast. All of them proved to be hoaxes.

The court sat for two months. Every theory put forward collapsed. The "Waratah" had an accident: then why was there no conclusive evidence of wreckage or dead bodies? She capsized owing to badly stowed cargo, or her gravity was upset by extra weight on deck: reports from Durban indicated nothing amis on either count.

(Contd. on next page)

20 POINT PROGRAMME: ACHIEVEMENTS — V

APPRENTICE SCHEMES

Prior to the announcement of the 20-point programme, over 40,000 apprenticeship seats out of a total of 110,000 seats were unutilised. Substantial progress has been achieved as a result of a special drive. About 17,000 additional seats have been located bringing the total to 128,000 seats. Of these, more than 121,000 seats have been utilised. 43 new trades and 15 industries have been brought under the apprenticeship scheme bringing the total number to 103 trades and 216 industries. The rates of stipend have also been revised w e.f. 23-1-1976.

Prior to July 1975, the training of engineers and technicians was run on a voluntary basis. The amended Act which provides for their training was made applicable from the end of July 1975. Till now, 8087 apprentices have been posted for training. Additionally, 4793 apprentices are receiving training under the Practical Training Stipend Scheme and as 'management trainees'.

In the utilisation of seats special attention has been paid to candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At present, there are over 24,000 apprentices belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, physically handicapped and weaker sections of the society.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROGRAMME

A number of items included in the 20-point Economic Programme would directly benefit the backward sections of the society. The Central and State Governments are taking vigorous steps to implement the programme and substantial progress has already been made. Implementation of the programme and other Plan schemes, specially designed for the weaker sections of the society would also help in the socio-economic betterment of these people.

Only some of the schemes included in the 20-point economic programme call for financial outlay and a sum of Rs. 23377.4 million has been provided for them in the 1976–77 Plan. Financial support for some items would also be available from institutional sources. Further a number of items of the programme call essentially for legislative and administrative action and do not entail any financial outlay. Committees have been set up in all the States to oversee the implementation of the programme. These committees have been set up generally, both at the state and district/taluka levels. Some States have also set up committees for some specific items included in the programme.

A sum of Rs. 21478.8 million have been provided as outlay in the States' plans for 20-point Economic Programme for the current fiscal year. The amount includes Rs. 365.7 million for land reforms, Rs. 1474.7 million for minor irrigation. Rs. 6106.7 million for major and medium irrigation, Rs. 563.5 million for cooperation, Rs. 17.7209 million for power, Rs. 113.4 million for handloom industry, Rs. 97.4 million for house sites for landless labourers and Rs. 8,2 million for apprenticeship schemes. The outlay also provides for Rs. 39-5 million for free supply of of books and stationery and book banks.

The State-wise outlay includes Rs. 1846.2 million for Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 327.3 million for Assam, 1437.1 million for Bihar, Rs. 1293.3 million for Gujart, Rs. 787.6 million for Haryana, Rs. 121.1 million for Himachal Pradesh, Rs. 391 million for Jammu and Kashmir, Rs. 1221.5 million for Karnataka, Rs. 577.5 million for Kerala, Rs. 1991 5 million for Madhya Predesh. Rs. 2515.2 million for Maharashtra, Rs 56.1 million for Manipur, Rs. 77 million for Meghalaya, Rs. 14.2 million for Nagaland, Rs. 862.5 million for Orissa, Rs. 1165.2 million for Punjab Rs. 861.1 million for Rajasthan Rs. 23.4 million for Sikkim, Rs. 1048.8 million (tentative for the present) for Tamil Nadu Rs. 48.3 million for Tripura, Rs. 3693.3 million for Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 1119.6 million for West Bengal.

A number of steps, including those being taken under 20-point Economic Programme, are expected to increase the tempo of investment, overall economic growth and employment opportunities in the country.

(*Concluded*)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER
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From previous page

Famous Mysteries

How Did The S.S. Waratah Vanish ?

Controversy centred on the "Waratah's" seaworthiness. Expert witnesses were positive she was well-built in every respect, but persistent stories from amateurs of a permanent list were disturbing. A Mr. Sawyer who had disembarked at Durban said one morning she must have been lying over at an angle of more than 45 degrees, judging by the level of his bath water.

Sawyer also claimed that on approaching Durban he was visited by an apparition, a man carrying a sword and waving a blood-covered rag. This decided him to get off at Durban instead of Cape Town. He suffered another frightening vision on the 28th—the "Waratah" being swept by a giant wave and sinking fast.

This was the only supernatural note introduced but as with all such unsolved mysteries strange stories cropped up for years afterwards. One concerned a man found wandering in the veld shortly after the disappearance. He said he had come ashore from the "Waratah," but being mentally deranged was sent to a mental hospital.

Finally the court concluded the "Waratah" had been lost in the gale after capsizing, and that while she was seaworthy the owners had been at fault in not asking the captain to make a report after the maiden voyage. Yet the mystery remains how a stable ship could have foundered so swiftly leaving no trace behind. —END

FROM NEXT WEEK:—FAMOUS OLYMPIC ATHLETES

From page 1

India's Foreign Policy . . .

ment of Mrs. Indira Gandhi in the last five years have all been aimed at reducing the causes of conflict, spreading the area of detente and broadening the base of bilateral and regional cooperation within a wider international cooperative framework, embracing particularly the Third World. India maintained a low profile in international affairs for some time after 1962. This was inevitable. But with the growth of inner strength it soon regained its old poise and self-confidence. This and its commitment to principles has given it the capacity to act purposefully and with precision in pursuit of its policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. This has been particularly so since 1969 when Mrs. Gandhi finally consolidated her position at the helm of the country's affairs and was able to shape its internal and external policies. The strength and validity of India's policy of non-alignment have been tested by the several crises through which the country has passed. The basis of India's foreign policy was well and truly laid by Jawaharlal Nehru. Mrs. Gandhi had no need to change its general direction and trust. But her great contribution has been that in implementing this policy she has imparted to it a new dynamism and vigour. This dynamic approach is clear not only from the active role the country has been playing as a leading member of the non-aligned group, in galvanising Asian and African opposition to the extension of big-power rivalries to the Indian Ocean area, and its consistent support to the Arab cause and the liberation movements in Africa. It was nowhere more evident that in India's recognition of the MPLA Government in Angola at a time when several countries in Africa itself were hesitating to do so for fear of antagonising some big powers.

NEW TURN

A country's foreign policy is determined by, among other factors, its geographical position and its economic and security interests. Ever since the Bangladesh crises of 1971, which India successfully overcame and which established its position as a major power in South Asia, India has turned its attention increasingly to its relations with other countries in the region just as these countries have realised the importance of a cooperative relationship with India. This marked a new and realistic turn in the conduct of the country's foreign policy and it goes to the credit of Mrs. Gandhi that she has gone about the task of strengthening India's relations with its neighbours with great consistency of purpose. The Indo Pakistan agreement has been widely welcomed as a positive development, as has been the agreement on the exchange of ambassadors between India and China. These agreements, coming after the success of the efforts to forge closer ties with other neighbours, reflect the constructive purpose which inspires the foreign policy of the Government of India. In this sense, India's foreign policy can be said to have acquired a new dimension.

India has succeeded in eradicating the suspicions which had been sown in the minds of some of its smaller neighbours, particularly after the Pokhran explosion and the integration of of Sikkim with the Indian Union in compliance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of that state, about this country's intentions towards them. As a mature power, India has dealt with its neighbours in a manner which has convinced them that all that it wants from them is their goodwill and friendship. The maritime boundary with Sri Lanka has been demarcated with the island of Kachcha Tivu handed over to Sri Lanka. The outstanding problems with Nepal have been solved to Nepal's satisfaction and Kathmandu knows that any problems that may arise in future will be similarly settled in a spirit of accommodation. Dr. Tulsi Giri's recent visit to this country has paved the way for a further consolidation of Indo-Nepalese ties. Most of the border with Burma has also been demarcated. India hopes that the present differences with Bangladesh are temporary and given patience and understanding will soon be got over. With both Mala sia and Singapore, Ind a has stable friendly relations. The demarcation line on the continental shelf between the Nicobar Islands and Sumatra has also been laid. The dialogue initiated by Mr. Swaran Singh, who visited the Indonesian capital to sign the agreement, was resumed during the return visit of Dr. Adam Malik to New Delhi last year. Dr. Malik spoke of the possibilities of increased cooperation between the two countries and also of an inter-locking arrangement between ASEAN and a sub-continental grouping, if and when India, Pakistan and Bangladesh agreed to set up some such organisation for economic cooperation among them.

S. E. ASIAN SCENE

The South-East Asian scene has undergone a radical change since the end of the war in Vietnam and the countries of the area are busy re-assessing their positions in the new context. While India's principled stand on the Vietnamese war has laid a firm basis for lasting goodwill between it and the people of Vietnam and Cambodia, its foreign policy has to take account of the changes which the end of the Vietnamese conflict has brought about in the region as a whole.

In West Asia, Afghanistan is a good friend of India. India also has traditional ties of friendship with the Arab world. The speed with which India's relations with Iraq and Iran have developed in the last three or four years and the widening scope of cooperation with these countries have been most gratifying. The Prime Minister has paid goodwill visits to both Teheran and Baghdad. The Shah of Iran and the Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, Mr. Saddam Hussein, have visited New Delhi. Mr. Hoveyda, the Prime Minister of Iran, was in India a few days ago. Growing contacts have led to greater political understanding, and Iran which until a few years ago thought that, because the Soviet Union had signed friendship treaties with both India and Iraq, India was part of a system, is now fully convinced of this country's undeviating commitment to non-alignment. In a statement in Bombay prior to his return home, Mr. Hoveyda ridiculed those who said that India had ceased to be a non-aligned country. Iran is convinced not only of India's nonalignment but also of its peaceful aims. The Irani Prime Minister warmly praised India's peace initiatives in the sub-continent and particularly welcomed the new agreement signed by this country with Pakistan, which is Iran's ally in CENTO. Turkey, which is another CENTO ally of Pakistan and which too is veering towards a more flexible line in foreign affairs, has signed a cultural treaty with India. Among the several countries which Mr. Chavan has recently visited in West Asia is the United Arab Emirates with which also India has signed a number of co-operative agreements.

The arresting feature of this new phase of India's foreign policy when the value of contacts with such small and distant countries as Tongad and the Scychelles is also being recognised, is its pragmatism. But this is a pragmatism which does not lack long term perspectives and does not lose sight of long-term aims. The developing world has welcomed detente in Europe but, as Mrs Gandhi has said, it would be bad if detente in Europe was achieved by exporting tensions to other areas. India is keen to strengthen positive trends and widen the basis of regional cooperation, which is the only effective way of defeating attempts to create centres of tension in this area by the establishment of military basis or the creation of new regional power balances which are calculated only to serve the global interests of the big powers. The steadfastness of purpose with which India is pursuing this policy reflects its strong commitment to good-neighbourliness and peace but, more importantly, it also reflects the country's confidence in its growing internal strength and unity.

NEW BOOK ON INDIA'S CULTURAL LEGACY

The famous Soviet Indologists Bongard-Levin and A. V. Gerasimov have written a new book entitled "Wise Men And Philosophers of India" Academician M. Korostovtsev in a review of the book notes:

The authors of the book have used considerable factual material to make a profound analysis of the processes of the country's cultural development and to show the enormous achievements of ancient Indians in science, art, philosophy and literature.

It is not for nothing that India is often referred to as the "land of wise men". The interesting work of the Soviet scholars is just another evidence of the correctness of these words.

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AVENUE—1,250 MILES LONG

Kazakhstan, in Soviet Central Asia, is to have a tree-lined avenue stretching for over 1,250 miles through mountains and deserts.

It is the motor road running from Rudny Altai, in the mountains in the extreme east of the republic, through the foothills of the Tien-Shan range and on to the Aral Sea.

Poplars and plane trees are already being planted along its southern end, to protect the highway from drifting sand and winter snow.

* * *

MYSTERY ALGAE OF TAJIKISTAN

Scientists in Tajikistan have completed a many-year study of the blue-green algae in the eastern Pamirs.

These primitive plants flourish at extreme altitudes in these barren mountains with their dry climate, heavy frosts and strong solar radiation.

The researchers found 186 different species of algae in the soil, and have come to the conclusion that they could be grown artificially and used in agriculture.

Sowcar Janaki and "Thengai" Srinivasan in the film "Athirshtam Azhaikkirathu"

A Young Cultural Ambassador

Marina Ivanova, who was until recently in Madras learning Bharathanatyam under Padma Subramanyam, has now returned to Moscow and has joined the famous Moiseyev Dance Ensemble.

Her father Mr. Ivanov was the Head of the Cultural Department of the Soviet Consulate General in Madras, and now his daughter seems to have taken over the task of promoting Soviet-Indian friendship and cultural relations in her own way. Recently she has written an article on her experiences in learning Bharathanatyam and her impressions of India, in PIONEERSKAYA PRAVDA.

"When my friends ask me to tell about India, I dance", says Marina Ivanova in that article.

"Everybody in my school knows that I lived in the Indian city of Madras. My father worked there. Once my friends asked me with whom I was very friendly in Madras.

"With the queen of Bharathanatyam", I said.

"With the queen! Is Bharanatyam a kingdom?" they were surprised. Marina explained to them the facts about the art.

Then Marina Ivanova recalls how she got acquainted with Padma Subramanyam and with the art of Bharathanatyam: "When I first went to the wonderland of India, I did not know much about that country. I first saw Bharathanatyam in a house in Adyar. The floor of the house was paved with marbles and the walls were decorated with pictures of gods and goddesses. A beautiful carpet was spread on the ground and a lady clad in a bright saree was sitting on it. She was moving her eyes and hands in a beautiful manner and the girls in front of her were doing likewise. It was a lesson in the ancient art of Bharathanatyam. She is the famous exponent of the art Miss. Padma Subramanyam, daughter of Mr. K Subramanyam, one of the founders of Indo-Soviet Cultural Society. I was lucky enough to join her dance school and learn the art from her."

"We returned to Moscow, and I brought with me the most wonderful gift of my teacher, Bharathanatyam", says Ivanova.

Marina Ivanova was, in a sense, an extraordinary student of Bharathanatyam. She was just seven or eight when she was in Madras and in spite of the language difficulty, learnt the complex movements of Bharathanatyam within three years and gave public performances which were widely appreciated.

A recent issue of the magazine INDIA, published by the Indian Embassy in Moscow, carried an article on Marina Ivanova and her skill in Bharathanatyam.

From page 3

H. E. C.....

has entered 1976—77, with a major export contract for over Rs 4 crores for supply of electrolyser pots to a Soviet designed aluminuim plant in Yugoslavia. It has secured an order for an edge-planting machine from Turkey. Export orders for machine tools, steel plant equipment, castings and forgings are under way.

Besides heavy machinery and equipment, heavy castings and forgings and tools, the Engineering Corporation can take up complete turnkey projects and consultation services for a wide range of industrial plants for metallurgical industries to bulk material handling systems.

CONSULTANCY SERVICE

Mr. K.M. Kini, the dynamic chairman of the HEC who was formerly associated with Braithwaite and the Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi in an exclusive interview with your special correspondent expressed full confidence that in spite of the odds and the uncertain future of the steel industry, the HEC will go ahead with its diversified activities and secure sizable export orders and make his organisation profitable. He beams with pride that his large engineering staff has excellent expertise, a sense of total dedication and a grin resolve to see that the giant Corporation turns the corner.

The HEC has recently started a Consultancy Service and the Chairman has great hopes about its future and he feels that being fieldsmen turning out jobs all the time the Service can tender effective and useful advice.

The HEC has now only a small number of Soviet and Czech experts who may be retained for designing and liaison services.

The Chairman envisages a key role for the new-born Central Design Institute. It will design the latest equipment ensuring savings in cost, and highest quality. It is aided by the Soviet Union and an HEC team is in Russia on a study of how designing is done there.

A team of engineers has been sent to Egypt, Turkey, Syria and Iran to explore the scope for orders for castings, heavy machine tools and steel plant equipment. Another team has just left for Rumania to negotiate for for supply of steel plant equipment.

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Naan Oru Kai Parkiren

K. Sornam is assigned to write the screenplay, dialogue and direct the film 'Naan Oru Kai Parkiren" by Suryalaya.

Jaisankar and Sujatha are leading the stellar cast that includes Asokan, Thengai Srinivasan, Manorama and Surilirajan.

Sankar-Ganesh will be looking after music while Rajagopal handles the camera.

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